

Send on Second-class matter, at the Post Office, at
RONDOUT, N. Y.

Kingston Daily Freeman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 10, 1889.

Weather Indications.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. — Indications for
Wednesday: Rain, stationary temperature,
north-easterly winds.

3D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of the several towns of the Third Assembly District of Ulster county are requested to meet in caucus to select delegates to an Assembly District Convention, to be held at West Shokan, in the town of Olive, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing four delegates to attend the State Convention.

ABRAHAM DEYO,
RICHARD B. DEYO,
GEORGE F. MARKS,
Committee.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New York:

The Republican Electors of the State of New York are hereby notified that the State Convention of the Republican Party, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention, will be held at Saratoga Springs, on September 22, 1889, at 10 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals; also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each Assembly District in the state will be entitled to representation in accordance with the basis established by the State Convention of 1886, and upon which subsequent conventions have been held.

J. N. KNAFF, Chairman.

FRANK S. SMITH,
JOHN W. VROOMAN, Secretaries.

Delegates are apportioned among the counties of this section of the state as follows:

Ulster, 1st district	5
" 2d "	5
" 3d "	5
Greene	5
Delaware	5
Schoharie	5
Dutchess, 1st district	5
" 2d "	5
Orange, 1st district	5
" 2d "	5
Columbia	5
Sullivan	5

THE CALL FOR A WHISKY CONVENTION.

The Democratic electors of the state of New York and all other citizens who desire to unite with them in a convention for the purpose of opposing the taxation, economy and retrenchment advocated by the Democratic party AND WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE INQUIRY TABLE AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE ARMY LEGISLATION, are invited to elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to attend a State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

(Signed) EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., Chairman.

CORR MEYER, Secretary.

POPULATION AND CONGRESS.

The estimate of population and its effect upon Congress and the Electoral College presented by the New York Press yesterday is highly interesting at the present time because it comes from a source almost official, the editor of that paper being the Superintendent of the Census and already busily engaged in his official duties. Here is its table, based on state censuses and the vote at the last election:

Population.	Per Cent.	Estimated 1890.
Alabama	1,016,045	1,016,045
Arizona	40,480	80,880
Arkansas	902,585	1,016,285
California	1,016,285	1,016,285
Colorado	194,257	388,514
Connecticut	628,495	1,256,990
Delaware	135,177	270,354
District of Columbia	14,698	29,396
Florida	209,433	418,866
Georgia	1,542,188	3,084,376
Idaho	12,810	25,620
Illinois	3,077,851	6,155,702
Indiana	1,297,330	2,594,660
Iowa	1,624,615	3,249,230
Kansas	696,096	1,392,192
Kentucky	1,543,343	3,086,686
Louisiana	926,446	1,852,892
Maine	614,539	1,229,078
Maryland	1,297,330	2,594,660
Massachusetts	1,781,985	3,563,970
Michigan	1,297,330	2,594,660
Minnesota	749,773	1,499,546
Mississippi	1,131,557	2,263,114
Montana	30,159	60,318
Nebraska	452,492	904,984
Nevada	62,396	124,792
New Hampshire	345,991	691,982
New Jersey	1,131,557	2,263,114
New Mexico	119,265	238,530
New York	5,082,571	10,165,142
North Carolina	1,297,330	2,594,660
Ohio	3,198,092	6,396,184
Oregon	174,758	349,516
Pennsylvania	4,282,814	8,565,628
Rhode Island	276,531	553,062
South Carolina	593,577	1,187,154
Tennessee	1,543,343	3,086,686
Texas	1,991,479	3,982,958
Vermont	135,177	270,354
Virginia	1,542,188	3,084,376
Washington	61,457	122,914
Wisconsin	1,131,557	2,263,114
Wyoming	32,759	65,518
Total	50,155,793	100,311,586

(2) 213,010, census 1880. (7) 1,653,058, census 1884. (8) 415,210, census 1885. (9) 749,455, census 1885. (10) 1,738,979, census 1885. (11) 3,013,281, census 1885. (12) 1,543,343, census 1885. (13) 1,543,343, census 1885. (14) 1,941,414, census 1885.

The Press also presents some tables of apportionment to show the effect upon Congress and the Electoral College of these changes of population. As it did not concede in any of its tables, however, a larger membership of the House than the present, we think the calculations are worthless further than to show that it is impossible to make any apportionment without a decided Republican gain. We predict that the next House will be considerably larger than the present, for the simple reason that the maintenance of the House at its present size would cause a loss of membership in some of the largest and most important states. Thus New York and Kentucky would lose two each, and Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Maine and South Carolina one each. As these states cast about 163 votes or an actual majority in the House, and as they would be aided by other states like Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, California, Michigan and Tennessee, all ambitious of an increase, it is probable that a number of members will be fixed upon which will allow the larger states to retain their present numbers.

The present membership of New York is 34. If its population is 6,251,931, as given in the table, its ratio for 34 members will be 180,939. The same ratio applied to the entire population of the states, 63,089,458, would give a house of 352 members. This would give to the states named above the following membership:

New York	34
Pennsylvania	30
Ohio	21
Illinois	21
Indiana	15
Massachusetts	12
Kentucky	11
Iowa	11
South Carolina	7
Kansas	7
Wisconsin	10
Missouri	13
Texas	13
California	13
Michigan	13
Tennessee	11

The only states that gain by this apportionment are Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee and California. The others simply hold their own with the exception of Kentucky, which loses one. There are larger gains, of course, in states like Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oregon. But these smaller states are not affected by the difference of a few thousand between a larger and a smaller ratio.

It is probable that the next House will include from 350 to 360 members, and that the ratio will be about 180,000. The gains are largest in the new states, chiefly Republican, but they are not yet sufficient to enable that party to carry a Presidential election without

the aid of one of the doubtful states. But the classification of the Press is wrong. It has no warrant for counting Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia or even Missouri among the reliably Democratic states. They will have shown either a doubtful or Republican character long before 1892.

PAYING OFF THE DEBT.

The National debt is not as bad as has been reported. The monthly debt statement, Secretary Windom informs the country, is misleading. While it shows an indebtedness, less cash in the treasury, of nearly \$1,100,000,000, and while without the deduction of cash it is apparently swelled to \$1,637,651,101 without including \$8,175,062 interest, the Secretary states that the actual debt, the real debt which the country owes and on which it is paying interest, and also including that on which interest has ceased since maturity, was only \$75,478,807 on the 1st inst. So the nation owes only half of its reported indebtedness. It is to be hoped that the Secretary will be able to invent a statement which will set forth this truth a little more clearly. The present statement certifies as indebtedness fractional tender notes, certificates of deposit, legal tender currency and gold and silver certificates, all of which are supposed to be doing duty as a circulating medium among the people, and on which there is no interest charge. These items amount to \$762,172,294, or nearly one-half the stated debt. Of course the government stands pledged to redeem them on application, and holds a large reserve in the Treasury for that purpose, but they are never presented until worn out and unfit for further circulation, when new issues are substituted for them.

Mr. Windom's statement is likely to disturb those Democrats who have been claiming greater success for the Cleveland administration in debt paying than the present one is able to show. The Secretary shows that while, during the months of July and August, 1888, the actual debt was reduced \$7,051,270, he succeeded in reducing it during the last two months \$30,910,180. Of still more importance is the difference in the reduction of the annual interest charge, which amounted to \$291,301,180 during the last two months, and to \$875,685 during the last two. Mr. Windom is cutting down the interest charge at the rate of about \$3,300,000 a year.

Mr. Windom was placed at a disadvantage in the exhibit by the fact that Congress closed early this year and had all its appropriations passed before the 4th of March, whereas in 1888 it kept in session till October and did not pass the appropriations till after the beginning of the fiscal year. As Mr. Windom had the money on hand he disbursed it, while Mr. Fairchild had to wait long after the months of July and August had passed. This money is now in the hands of the disbursing agents, and is not counted as cash in the Treasury. But this condition is much more satisfactory to the creditors and employees of the government than was that of last year.

The chief interest of the people in the debt question is in seeing the real debt and the interest rate go down. This is taking place under Mr. Windom in a very satisfactory manner.

THE PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED.

Twenty Millions Paid in July and August — The Monthly Statements Misleading.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — Referring to certain newspaper statements that in the months of July and August of this year the public debt had been increased over \$7,000,000, while during the same months in 1888 the debt had been decreased over \$11,000,000, Secretary Windom to-day said:

These statements convey an entirely erroneous impression. The fact is, as shown by the books of the Treasury, that on June 30, 1889, the total amount of the public debt, including bonds of all kinds, was \$896,388,957, and on August 31 it was only \$875,478,807, showing a reduction of \$20,910,180 in those two months. The reduction for the same months of last year was only about one-third of that amount, viz.: \$7,051,270. The reduction of the annual interest charge on the public debt in July and August, 1888, was only \$291,301,180, while the reduction of the annual interest charge in the same months this year was \$875,685, being a little more than three times as great a reduction as that of last year. In fact, the reduction of annual interest on the public debt in the last two months has been equalled by only a few per cent. in the country's history, notably in President Garfield's Administration, in the first six months of which the annual interest charge was reduced \$134,877,372.

The erroneous newspaper conclusion, above referred to, arose doubtless from the peculiar form of the monthly statement of the public debt issued by this Department, in which the amount of the debt is given "less cash in the Treasury." By this form, any increase of the cash in the Treasury shows an apparent increase of the debt; and, conversely, any decrease of the cash, and the purchase of bonds at par value, show an apparent increase of the public debt, equal to the amount of such disbursements. For instance, if the public debt were stated to-day at \$890,000,000, less cash in the Treasury, and to-morrow \$10,000,000 should be paid out on warrants drawn by the other Departments, the amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, would be stated to-morrow (assuming no receipts) at \$900,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the entire \$10,000,000 so drawn out may still be in the hands of the bonded disbursing officers of the other Departments, and to all intents and purposes as much the money of the Government as if it were in the vaults of the Treasury.

The facts during the last two months exactly correspond to this supposed case; and, though the actual reduction of the debt was \$20,910,180, the "debt statement" showed an apparent increase of \$7,051,270. The increase of disbursements made in July and August this year over July and August, 1888, is accounted for by the fact that the most of the appropriation bills were not passed in 1888 until September and October, and the money was not available, except to such limited amounts as were permitted by the continuing resolutions of Congress; while in 1889, the appropriations for the entire year were available on July 1. Nearly all of the Departments drew in July and August, and placed in the hands of their bonded disbursing officers, sums for future use largely in excess of the expenditures for those months. One of them will have balances on hand from such drafts of \$5,000,000 after the September payments shall have been made.

The largely increased purchases of bonds for the sinking fund in the last two months over the corresponding months of last year show an increase in the premium paid of \$3,575,926.43. All these things figure in the last "debt statement" as an increase in the public debt, while in reality they have nothing to do with it. I can readily see how an honest misapprehension may arise from the form of the monthly statement, and therefore have taken the trouble to make this explanation. Similar apparent additions to the public debt are quite common. For instance, in March, 1885, the apparent increase was \$89,256; in November, 1885, it was \$4,887,000; in November, 1887, \$1,490,000; in November, 1888, \$11,199,817, and in February, 1889, \$6,445,344.

Hill's Visit to Cleveland.

(From the New York Press.)

Scene: Hoffman House. Enter David B. and private Secretary.

D. B.—And you are positive he is not in the city?

P. S.—Positive, your Excellency.

D. B.—Order my carriage immediately for 45 William street. (Exit P. S.)

ACT II.

Scene: Office of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy, MacVeagh & Cleveland. Enter David B., meeting Lawyer Stetson.

D. B.—Ah, Mr. Stetson, I have called to pay my respects to my dear friend, Mr. Cleveland.

L. S.—So sorry, but he is out of town.

D. B.—Indeed, but this grieves me. I had the most trustworthy information that the Man of Destiny was in. Alack-a-day! I pray convey to him my sweetest compliments. (Exit without awaiting reply.)

ACT III.

The Star, Sept. 7, 1889: The Governor spent about half a day in the city, and accompanied by General Farnsworth, drove down to William street about 11 o'clock to call on ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Hill was disappointed, however, as the ex-President had not returned from the Adirondacks, where he is spending a short vacation.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION NOTICES.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfaction? Yes, if you invest in the safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Influenza, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Van Deusen Brothers, Rondout, and J. R. Clarke's druggists.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

ECZEMA, ITCHY, SCALY, SKIN TORTURES.

The simple application of "Swaine's Ointment," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, and all other eruptions of the skin. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

WILL YOU SUFFER WITH DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guarantee against Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power caused by over exertion of the brain or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment of 10 boxes for \$5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by Cooper & Hartung, druggists, Sole Agents next to Post Office, Kingston, N. Y.

\$50 REWARD!

We will give the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated, and do not hurt the stomach. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by J. C. West & Co., sold by Cooper & Hartung, druggists, next to Post Office, Kingston, N. Y.

SHILOH'S COUGH AND CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by us on a guarantee. Cures Cough, Consumption, for sale by F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrate medicine only. Carter's Kidney Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

PIMPLES ON THE

Face cured. Sulphur Bitters will cure the worst case of skin disease; from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, scrofula, it is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated disease. Do not delay; use Sulphur Bitters and drive the humor from your blood.

100 LADIES WANTED.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great relief and remedy for all diseases of the female system, while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the liver, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package 50 cents. At all druggists.

PNEUMONIA, THE MOST DANGEROUS

of all acute attacks, prevented by the use of the great Hoxsie preparations. The greatest remedies in the world, for Lung and Throat Trouble. 25 cts.

A NASAL INJECTOR, free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

Cocaine, Iodoform or Mercurochrome in any form in the treatment of catarrh or any fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is especially dangerous. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents.

Do not experiment with cold weather pains and soreness. Hop Plasters are infallible and safe.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the face, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose, small pill.

KASKINE.

THE NEW QUININE.

Simulates the Digestion, Calms the Nerves, Clears the Mind, Yet Contains no Narcotic.

A Powerful Tonic

A Specific for Malaria, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration.

The most scientific and successful blood purifier. Superior to quinine.

"After five years suffering from malaria, which nearly destroyed my constitution, having used quinine without permanent benefit, I tried Kaskine and got better right away. The malarial symptoms all left my head, sleep and appetite returned. Henry Karner, 283 Washington St., New York."

I had all the symptoms of malarial poisoning: headache, rheumatism, nervous depression, loss of sleep, indigestion, &c. The old quinine proving useless, I tried "the new quinine" and soon felt better. W. G. Conforto, of Conforto Bros., Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane-St., New York.

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

Tutt's Pills.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

—MADE BY—

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for Counterfeits made in St. Louis.

Use Ivory Polish for the Teeth.

PERFUMES THE BREATH.

Demand the Old Reliable

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER."

TRY IT!

USE THE BEST.

TAKE NO OTHER

D. B. HENRICKS, Kingston, N. Y.

For Ease & Rapid Work in Baling Hay, Loose or Bundled Straw. Bands hooked with closed doors while horse is operating. Bales of 200 lbs. made in three minutes, and to be used within 8 miles of factory. Operated easier and faster than any other horse power press, patented and manufactured by

GIRARD L. M'ENTEE,

Representing among others the

North British and Mercantile

Insurance Company

With assets of over

\$3,000,000

Hanover Fire Insurance Co.,

Of New York.

"OLD ETNA" OF HARTFORD,

With an honorable record in this town since 1832 during which time they have paid \$200,000 for losses incurred in this city and vicinity besides many others, among which \$200,000 paid for Chicago's big fire before the smoke cleared away.

PHENIX OF HARTFORD,

Who Has Been Here Since 1856.

EVERY FACILITY

—FOR—

Doing All Kinds of Insurance

—ESPECIALLY—

Fire and Marine

In companies of the highest character whose policies I offer for sale going to the assured full protection.

Girard L. McEntee

No. 4, UNION AVENUE, RONDOUT, N. Y.

Telephone call 8.

SLEIGHT'S

Undertaking Rooms

IN THE NEW BUILDING

19 North-Front-St.

NEAR FAIR.

J. D. Sleight, Att'y, respectfully

announces that he has the entire

TWO SIDES OF A CASE.

COUNSEL BRANDOW AND "DETECTIVE" WOGLOM'S CONFLICTING STORIES.

Has the Truth Been Told?—Are Violators of the Excise Law Shielded?—Should Alms Commissioners be Blamed or Praised for Doing Their Duty?—Statements Made.

The Board of Alms Commissioners held a special meeting at the City Hall last night. There were present Messrs. E. H. Brigham, George L. Wachmeyer, William H. Turner, James Sweeney, James L. VanDeusen, Charles VanWoert, Henry Tietjen, David Mulholland, Henry Koltz, Secretary William B. Scott, Counsel E. D. Brandow and Detective Woglom. The latter has been employed to gather evidence to convict violators of the excise law.

Chairman Brigham said that being absent at the previous meeting he would call on Mr. Wachmeyer to state the object of the extra session.

Mr. Wachmeyer—"This meeting was called on account of some difficulty that seems to exist between the attorney and the detective in the excise cases. Little has been done the past month and it is patent that something is really wrong. I have talked with both parties and each blames the other. For this reason they have been invited here to give an account of themselves."

Detective Woglom—"I will tell the Board in as brief a manner as possible what I have to say in this matter. When I was employed my name was not to be mentioned by the members of the Law and Order Committee. I secured a list of men selling without a license, and the first one I caught was Henry Beichert. Later on I was surprised when Beichert told me that Brandow had told him that I was the man who had brought evidence against him. I went to Brandow and said: 'You had no business to give my name away.' He denied that he had done so. I heard that counsel had settled the Beichert case, and I went to Brandow and demanded my fee. He refused to give it to me, saying that he had nothing to do with paying me. I told him that I would not be paid until a settlement. There has been talk of pulling certain places and letting others alone. If I cannot pull all, I don't want the job. Unless you gentlemen feel like bloodhounds on the trail in this matter no good will come of it. It will not do to take a Dutchman and an Irishman go. There should be no discrimination. That is what I come here for to-night. I want to know who I shall obtain evidence against. I have had saloon-keepers offer me money to keep quiet."

Mr. Tietjen—"Did I understand you to say that you have not a list of licensed and unlicensed saloons?"

Detective Woglom—"No, sir."

Mr. VanWert—"Did you give the names of persons who sold on Sundays?"

Detective Woglom—"No, after I understood that certain places where people could get something to eat should be exempt. Now this is something I want to be clear."

Mr. Turner—"There is to be no exception from the lowest gin mill to the highest hotel. If evidence is obtained let the offending party be prosecuted, no matter who he may be."

The other Commissioners concurred. The Board resolved that there would be "no let up" until saloon-keepers concluded to obey the excise laws.

Mr. Wachmeyer—"There seems to have been too much outside talk about this matter. Nobody should know who are the members of the Committee on Laws. Mr. Koltz and myself have had to suffer for it. It is all wrong. It is a damage to our business. People ought not to know."

Mr. Koltz—"I have been in the Board four years. There has been much blame put on me and on Mr. Wachmeyer's shoulders. I have been told that I was to blame. I have received more harsh remarks in the past month than ever before in my life."

Mr. VanWert—"I don't think it is right for the counsel or detective to know who the members of the Committee on Laws are. Here were no better off than when we first commenced."

Mr. Brandow—"Everybody knew who the members of the Committee on Laws were long ago, and what of it? If there is any blame the whole Board must take it—no one Commissioner."

Mr. Brandow then accorded the privilege of the floor. He said: "This, I believe, the first opportunity I have had of appearing before you. I am a little surprised at the spirit displayed. I am afraid all is not as has been stated, but other reasons have actuated the minds and hearts of a Commissioner or two in bringing these charges. I am appointed in July last by the Attorney General. A few days after my appointment I met your Committee and arranged with the members thereof satisfactory terms. I distinctly said to the Committee at the time that upon my being furnished with sufficient evidence I would prosecute all accused parties. I have directed me to do so. In pursuance with that arrangement, on July 31 I commenced an action against John Ahrens and another against John Henry Beichert. On August 12 I began a second action against Ahrens, and on August 21 another against Mary Coogan. Answers have been received in each of these cases. The cases are all at issue, and two will be placed on the next County Court calendar. The cases will be ready for trial. When I accepted the attorneyship of this Board I did it with a full determination to do my duty in prosecuting all violations of the excise law when directed by this Board. I have lived up to my agreement and I shall expect you to live up to yours. The complaint that has been made that no more cases were prosecuted does not strike me as having any force. The trouble is no more complaints have been presented to me. I am ready and anxious to proceed, only give me the testimony. I do not consider it my duty to direct the detective. As you will see by the written agreement I am entitled to all taxable costs in cases. The \$27 taxable costs received by me in the Beichert case was to 'let opposing counsel in,' as he had not put in an answer within the specified time. I had a perfect right to do this."

Mr. Sweeney—"As the matter was represented at last meeting, things are altogether different. Mr. Brandow is right, as I have been informed by one or two lawyers. It is all the same whether Brandow took the money or the Court. Mr. Sweeney then explained the matter of opening cases.

Chairman Brigham—"Here I have been throttled on the very threshold of this thing. I do not want to be hounded. I am ready to prosecute but don't propose to be misrepresented."

Mr. Brigham—"Mr. Brandow acted in accordance with agreement."

Mr. VanWert—"I have understood all along that the Attorney had settled with Beichert."

Mr. Brandow—"Now as for my telling Beichert who the detective was. How absurd to suppose that I would expose the very lever I was using in prosecuting these cases. It is inconsistent. I repeat that the charge is absolutely false."

Mr. Wachmeyer said he would like to learn who the person was that divulged the names of the Commissioners' Committee. He said an offending party had been in his place of business asking for leniency.

Mr. Sweeney—"The whole Board is responsible for this thing. I for one am willing to stand the brunt. I believe all unlicensed places and all violators of the Sunday law should be prosecuted. The members of the Committee on Laws are not to blame."

After a few minutes' delay, evidence which had been submitted in the case of the Board granted Ahrens Smith, who appeared in the interest of John Ahrens, the privilege of being heard.

Smith said: "I come before the Board to plead clemency for John Ahrens, who has been a saloon-keeper for many years. I wish to effect a settlement. The Excise Board promised him a license or else he would have closed up. To my personal knowledge one of the Excise Commissioners promised that a license would be granted for the house in Mrs. Ahrens' name. The trouble has driven the man away from his business."

Mr. Sweeney—"The Board is responsible for this thing. I for one am willing to stand the brunt. I believe all unlicensed places and all violators of the Sunday law should be prosecuted. The members of the Committee on Laws are not to blame."

After a few minutes' delay, evidence which had been submitted in the case of the Board granted Ahrens Smith, who appeared in the interest of John Ahrens, the privilege of being heard.

Smith said: "I come before the Board to plead clemency for John Ahrens, who has been a saloon-keeper for many years. I wish to effect a settlement. The Excise Board promised him a license or else he would have closed up. To my personal knowledge one of the Excise Commissioners promised that a license would be granted for the house in Mrs. Ahrens' name. The trouble has driven the man away from his business."

Mr. Sweeney—"The Board is responsible for this thing. I for one am willing to stand the brunt. I believe all unlicensed places and all violators of the Sunday law should be prosecuted. The members of the Committee on Laws are not to blame."

After a few minutes' delay, evidence which had been submitted in the case of the Board granted Ahrens Smith, who appeared in the interest of John Ahrens, the privilege of being heard.

Smith said: "I come before the Board to plead clemency for John Ahrens, who has been a saloon-keeper for many years. I wish to effect a settlement. The Excise Board promised him a license or else he would have closed up. To my personal knowledge one of the Excise Commissioners promised that a license would be granted for the house in Mrs. Ahrens' name. The trouble has driven the man away from his business."

THIS CITY'S NEWS AND CHAT.

MEN, MATTERS AND PROJECTS BRIEFLY PARAPHRASED.

Diphtheria and the Public Health—A Workman Overcome by Gas—Firemen Going to Newburgh—The First Ward Sewers—To Assess Damages—What a Child Said.

Here once in a while persons who die of diphtheria "are given public funerals." In Philadelphia matters are different. The rule of excluding women from funerals is being applied and observed, and only male members of the afflicted family attend. The reasons assigned are numerous. Many women cannot endure the nervous strain of seeing a loved relative carried away for interment, while going to the grave in bad weather is a prolific cause of disease. The stricken family should at least be allowed the privilege of passing the last hours alone with their dead. In closing it may be added that cases of diphtheria are now reported Uptown. One has been reported on Pine-street and another on Greenkille-avenue. And what are the Health Officers doing?

THE FREEMAN is requested to publish the following:

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

Public schools throughout the land have been opened, and the attention of all thoughtful parents is freshly called to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of their children during the hours when they are in and out of school. Very much, in the nature of things, depends on the teacher with regard to the intellectual and moral tone of the school; but under the best of circumstances, and co-operation on the part of the parents, his task will be a very hard one. If, on the other hand, the school-room is small, crowded, ill-ventilated, dimly lighted, badly seated, imperfectly warmed, the teacher must use the best of his ability to make the most of the situation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW PRICES TO EVERYBODY.

At Pitts' Golden Rule Bazaar, the always reliable bargains store, 35 North Front-street. See our new stock of oil paintings, chromos, photographs and picture frames at astonishingly low prices. Picture frames to order cheap. See our new oil stove, the best and cheapest made. Tinware and housekeeping goods at bargain prices. Our goods are all serviceable, clean and new. Call and see them.

GRAND NUPITAL CEREMONY. Invitation Extraordinary. Your Honorable Excellency's presence will be highly appreciated at the nuptials of O. Ekedro Keno and O. Cho Dai-jai, at the Wurtz-street M. E. Chapel, Wednesday evening, September 11, at 7.45. The Japanese wedding will be preceded by an Orchestral Concert.

ELECTRIC LIGHT NOTICE. On and after September 16, 1889, the installation of Incandescent Lighting. Charges will be made for Labor and Material. Previous to this time No. 14 Chatter will be made for the same. Kingston Electric Light, Heat and Power Company per D. H. Levitt.

T. P. Tobin has placed in his place of business a handsome brick oven. He is now placed in a position to serve each and every family with fresh bread, rolls, pies and cake every day. King Bread is his leader. Try a loaf and be convinced that it is the bread of the future. T. P. Tobin, 36 Union-avenue.

First-class household furniture (mahogany) of all kinds. Can be seen at any time. Mrs. A. E. DeGroff, 23 Pierpont-street.

Well, well, that King Bread of Tobin's beats anything in that line I have ever tried. When out of bread try a loaf. T. P. Tobin, 36 Union-avenue.

STEAMER MARY POWELL, FOR NEW-YORK. On and after Wednesday, May 22, 1889, will leave Rondout 5:30 A. M., making the usual landings, arriving in New-York at 10:45 A. M. Returning will leave Vestry-street 3:15 P. M., and Twenty-Second-street 3:30 P. M. On Saturday leave New-York one hour earlier. Tickets sold and baggage checked at Philadelphia, Ocean Grove, Ocean Beach, etc.

TOBIN'S KING BREAD. Takes the lead. Leave your order and it will be delivered free of charge. Store open at 5 A. M. T. P. Tobin, 36 Union-avenue.

Emerson's Albumenoid Food for children.

DIED. The wife of David J. Giese, aged 66 years. Giese, late of the late residence at Creek Locks, on Wednesday, September 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

That Tired Feeling. Experienced by almost everyone at this season and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood is purified, the system is invigorated, and for months, moves sluggishly through the veins the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. "My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regular. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. I say to others who need a good medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Makes the Weak Strong. "For years I was sick every spring, but last year took Hood's Sarsaparilla and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood. "I have taken not quite a box of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regulating the digestive organs. I have heard of it. It did me a great deal of good." Mrs. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

DELIGHTFUL. —ONE DAY—

Autumn Excursions. —TO THE—

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ON AND AFTER

Sheet Iron Work. Steamboat and
Brewery. Coppersmithing and Bra-
cing a specialty.